

THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

Roosevelt and Fairbanks Inducted Into Office With Brilliant Pageantry

TREMENDOUS CROWDS PRESENT

The Grandest Pageant Ever Witnessed on American Soil—Great Crowds Present—The Inaugural Speeches.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Theodore Roosevelt was transformed from president by chance into President by choice; from President through an assassin's bullet into President through the ballots of the people.

Under the shadow of the gray-domed capitol, gazing into the placid marble features of Greenough's statue of the first President, the twenty-sixth President of the United States swore faithfully to execute the laws and to preserve, protect and defend the constitution.

Once before he had taken this solemn obligation; then, at the death-bed of his martyred predecessor, surrounded by a small company of tear-dimmed friends and counselors; Saturday, in the presence of a cheering host of fifty thousand people. Then he had ridden many lonely miles over storm-swept mountain roads to reach the tragic scene of his elevation; now he was escorted along the nation's grandest avenue from the White House to the home of Congress between two densely packed lines of his countrymen gathered from every quarter to cheer him and wish him godspeed in the coming four years. Then he had said, with choking voice: "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policies of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our be-

The inaugural cost about \$35,000, which it is believed has been fully repaid in the sale of grand stand seats and ball tickets. The guaranty fund subscribed by Washington merchants and business men will thus be returned. Everything but the actual ceremonies were in charge of the inaugural committee, composed of Washington residents, and headed by Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, appointed for that purpose by Chairman Cortelyou, of the Republican national committee.

The broad plaza whose level surface stretches east from the national capitol can accommodate an army. For hours Saturday morning Washington poured its own population and a vast increment of visitors into the front yard of the seat of government. From the porticos and windows of the capitol building a good idea of the scope of the multitude could be gathered. Eight acres of humanity spread fan-shaped from the focus made by a little covered shelter, open at the sides, where the President was to stand. Over toward the imposing facade of the Congressional Library it extended, literally a "sea of faces." There may have been only 50,000; probably there were nearer 100,000 in sight of the President when he took the oath.

Stands on the central portico, extending to the tribune wherein the ceremony occurred, covered an acre. From the central entrance of the capitol to the seats of honor surrounding the tribune a carpet of crimson plush. Long before the ceremonies in the Senate, where Vice President Fairbanks was taking his oath of office, was concluded, most of the reserved seats had been filled by ticket holders.

All in all it was the grandest pageant ever witnessed on American soil. The ceremonies were simple but solemn and impressive. The order was excellent, the weather was fine and the

THE INAUGURAL SPEECH

President Roosevelt's Remarks Were Brief, Plainly and Appropriately.

The inaugural address is as follows: My Fellow-Citizens:

No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain-glory, but rather a deep and biding realization of what our life has offered us, a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

MUST BE FRIENDLY

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shrink neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with other nations of the earth; and we must behave as befits a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But just as an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. When ever careful to refrain from wrongdoing others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

OUR RELATIONS AMONG OURSELVES

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have led to our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and, therefore, our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people need such high traits of character to govern as the people who seek to govern their affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We, in our turn, have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave to our children and to our children's children, in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and, above all, the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

News by Wire and Cable.

Mr. Robert L. Campbell was stricken with smallpox in the Westmoreland Club, Richmond.

Four persons were injured in the wreck of a limited passenger train at Rockfish, Va.

A movement is on foot to have all hangings in Virginia take place in the penitentiary.

Two Richmond negroes, who are condemned to be hanged, were baptized in a bath tub in the jail.

Body Identified.

Chicago, Special.—The body of the woman found dead last Friday in Lake Michigan, at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, was identified as that of Mrs. Eva Belmont, whose home is said to have been in Milwaukee. The woman's identity was furnished by John McCarthy, of Chicago, who asserted that he had known Mrs. Belmont for some time, and positively identified the body as that of the Milwaukee woman. Mystery still surrounds the death of the woman, but the police are of the opinion that they have a murder problem to solve.

LIFE SKETCH OF PRESIDENT

Sketch of the Life of the Man Inaugurated Saturday.

Theodore Roosevelt, President, was born in New York city on October 27, 1858; entered Harvard College in 1876 and graduated in 1880; took up the study of law, but in 1881 was elected to the New York Legislature, and was twice re-elected; in his second term in the Legislature was the candidate of his party for speaker, the majority of assembly, however, being Democratic; during his third term served as chairman of the committee on cities and of the special committee which investigated the abuses in the government of New York city; was a delegate to the State convention in 1884 to choose delegates to the Republican national convention, and was selected as one of the four delegates at large from New York to the national convention; later in the same year he went to North Dakota and spent most of his time there for several years on a ranch, engaged in raising cattle; in 1886 was the Republican nominee for mayor of New York city; was appointed a member of the United States civil service commission in May, 1889, by President Harrison; resigned this position in 1895 in order to accept the presidency of the police commission of New York city, under Mayor Strong; in April, 1897, was appointed by President McKinley as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, resigned this post and became lieutenant colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment; was in the fights at Las Guasimas and San Juan; was mustered out with his regiment at Montauk, Long Island, in September, 1898; was nominated shortly afterwards as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and elected in November, 1898; was unanimously nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican national convention of 1900, and elected; succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of President McKinley, September 14, 1901.

Vice-President Fairbanks.

The Congressional Directory. Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852; was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1872 in the classical course; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1874; removed to Indianapolis in the same year, where he has since practiced his profession; never held public office prior to his election to the Senate; was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1885; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in the Indiana Legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the Legislature, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat; was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the platform; was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was chairman of the United States high commissioners; was elected to the United States Senate January 20, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1897; was re-elected in 1903.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Emma Eames has become a vegetable.

President Roosevelt is five feet eight and three-quarter inches tall.

John D. Rockefeller has developed an enthusiasm for automobilism.

The czar's regular Christmas present to the Kaiser is caviare in porcelain jars.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, has four brothers, all of whom have attained to more or less prominence.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction made use of 67,000 visiting cards during his two months in office.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the University of Virginia a gift of \$500,000 on condition that the university will raise an equal amount.

R. T. Knapp, the inventor of the slide-hill plow, died at Half Moon, Cal., recently. He was a native of New York, but went to California in 1856.

The German Emperor has given to Harvard University the German exhibit from the St. Louis Exposition, which represents the social ethics of his country.

George H. Sisco, a Sandy Hook pilot, retired by the commissioners on account of old age, declared that at seventy-nine he is a better man than he was at forty.

Mme. Melba's maiden name was Nellie Mitchell. Her father, David Mitchell, now seventy-six years of age, is rated as one of the wealthiest men in the Australian Commonwealth.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the only surviving child of Dr. Lyman Beecher, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, recently celebrated her eighty-third birthday in Hartford, Conn.

Manuel Enriquez, one of the oldest pioneers of California and the last survivor of General Fremont's battalion in the Mexican War, has recently died at Los Angeles. He was born in Peru.

Belmont is a Sportsman.

August Belmont has always been an enthusiast about all kinds of sport. He now owns a stable of racehorses and a kennel of dogs, keeps several hunters and owns and races a yacht during the season. He used to ride in some of the meetings of the hunt clubs, and "Mr. Belmont" name was often hung up as the rider of the winner. It is hard to say what Mr. Belmont's favorite sport is, because he patronizes so many.

CANNOT ABOLISH DISPENSARY

Board Has No Power to Close a Place After it Has Begun Operations.

The Columbia correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writes his paper as follows: Just before the meeting of the Legislature, when there was an apparently strong sentiment throughout the State in favor of radical changes in the dispensary law, and when it was thought likely the Legislature would make important changes and grant concessions in these changes to the prohibitionists and anti-dispensary people, the State board of directors, by a vote of two to one, decided to grant prohibition to the little town of Ellerbe, in Orangeburg, which had by petition been urging the board to remove its dispensary since last summer, and passed a resolution closing the dispensary there the first of January. Chairman Hub Evans, who voted against allowing the community prohibition, had the matter taken up to the Supreme Court on the petition of Dispenser Weeks, against whom there was complaint as to the manner in which he had been conducting the Ellerbe dispensary. The people of Ellerbe frankly acknowledged that there was no fault to find with Dispenser Weeks; they merely wanted prohibition, which their county board had refused to grant. The Legislature had come and gone without making any change in the dispensary law, and the Supreme Court permanently enjoined the State board from carrying into effect its resolution closing the Ellerbe dispensary on the ground that both the spirit and the substance of the dispensary law forbids the State board closing any dispensary once opened, and thus full; sustains Chairman Evans, who contended that the State board had no jurisdiction in such a matter and that dispensaries may be closed only under the Brice act, which requires the entire county to act in an election, the counties voting out its dispensaries leaving half a mill to enforce prohibition and forfeiting its share in the dispensary school fund, which act the Legislature just adjourned resolutely refused to amend. A movement has started in Oconee to vote out the dispensary, and it is not unlikely that this county will follow the example of Cherokee, which voted out its dispensaries under the Brice act. The church people are behind the movement in Oconee and they are moving with energy and great enthusiasm and zeal.

Carolians Much Gratified.

The people of South Carolina are very much elated to know that one of the great battleships now being built will be given the name of the proud State which for years led in the councils of the nation and may yet be one of the influential States of the union—as she is rapidly becoming even now. "I thank you for your telegram. It was a great pleasure to be able to name one of the battleships 'Carolana.' " "Theodore Roosevelt."

Later in the day the governor received notice from Washington that the other battleship to be built would be named "The Michigan." He then sent the following telegram to Gov. Warner of that State:

"Accept my congratulations on the Michigan. Permit me to say that 'The Michigan' and 'The South Carolina' are in fine company for a glorious career."

Congressman J. E. Ellerbe, expressed his personal gratification at the action of President Roosevelt and he ventured the prediction that at the end of his career President Roosevelt will be more popular in the South than any other president has been in 40 years.

Gov. Heyward received the following telegram from Gov. Fred M. Warner of Lansing, Mich.: "Thanks for congratulations. The South Carolina and Michigan will honor the navy and our country."

Poll Tax Delinquents.

The supply bill for 1905 contains the following provision as to paying poll tax:

"Any person who shall fail to pay such poll tax shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof before a magistrate shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 or by imprisonment at hard labor on the public works of the county for not more than 20 days; provided, that the county shall not pay the cost or fees of any constable or sheriff for the execution of any warrant or other process issued in any case by virtue of the provisions of this section, unless the defendants in such cases shall be arrested and convicted. For services herein rendered by those magistrates and constables who receive salaries, they shall receive, in addition to such salaries as they are now entitled to have by law, the said costs and fees; provided, that said costs and fees be collected out of and paid by defendants."

Charters and Commissions.

The Secretary of State has commissioned the Kennedy Building Supply Company of Sumpter with \$20,000 capital. Dr. A. J. China, D. D. Moise and others are the petitioners.

A charter was issued the Whitman Manufacturing Company of Newberry county, having \$10,000 capital and engaged in manufacturing handkerchiefs.

A commission for the Cobb company was filed from this county, but the place of business in Tryon, N. C., and the capital is \$3,000.

Mr. Robert H. Harleston has been commissioned chairman of election board of Charleston county to succeed Mr. H. W. Conner, Jr., resigned.

A charter was issued to the Lake City Mercantile Company, of Lake City and Charleston, with a capital of \$2,500. W. A. Ward is president and treasurer and Hyman Pearlstone is secretary and vice-president.

A commission was issued the Georgetown Fruit Company, with \$3,000 capital. C. C. Scurry and J. C. Registrar are among the petitioners.

A charter was issued the Palace Poultry Company, of Charleston, with \$3,000 capital. J. T. Snelsen is president and treasurer and B. H. Rutledge is secretary.

The following commissions were issued by the Secretary of State Saturday: The Palm Beach Company, of Charleston, a real estate concern, with a capital of \$10,000; the Security Loan & Investment Company, of Newberry, with a capital of \$10,000; the Gregory-Hood Live Stock Company, of Lancaster, with a capital stock of \$20,000; the Lipscomb-Arthur Company, of Ninety-Six, dry goods, capital \$10,000.

A committee of the New York Rapid Transit Commission recommended new subways and other facilities to cost \$250,000,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

A Splendid Program Has Been Prepared For the Occasion.

The 28th annual meeting of the South Carolina Sunday school convention will be held in the First Presbyterian church at Florence March 28th to 30th inclusive. It is expected that there will be a large attendance. The last meeting was held in Columbia and did a great deal of good.

The officers of the association are: President, F. H. Hyatt, Columbia; vice president, Rev. W. E. Wilkins, Greenville; treasurer, Rev. W. I. Herbert, Columbia; superintendent primary department, Mrs. M. A. Carlisle, Newberry; superintendent home department, T. B. Anderson, Charleston; statistical secretary, J. Adger Smyth, Jr., Pelzer.

The members of the executive committee are: William E. Pelham, chairman, Newberry; Prof. E. L. Hughes, Greenville; Rev. J. W. Shell, Spartanburg; Dr. E. C. Jones, Newberry; Rev. T. H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg; Hon. J. E. Ellerbe, Sellers; Rev. G. A. Wright, Newberry; T. T. Hyde, Charleston; S. B. Ezell, Spartanburg; Dr. George B. Cromer, Newberry; Rev. H. P. Witsell, Columbia; Rev. W. L. Seabrook, Newberry; Dr. H. Greene, Georgetown; H. E. Ravenel, Esq., Spartanburg; Rev. W. B. Duncan, Laurens.

The Programme.

Following is the programme of the exercises:

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday, March 28, 1905.

8 p. m.—Devotional and song service conducted by Rev. Melton Clark.

8:30 p. m.—Address by the president, F. H. Hyatt.

9 p. m.—"Sunday School in Japan," Rev. James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D., LL. D.

9:45 p. m.—Enrollment of members, Appointment of nominating committee. Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, March 29, 1905.

10 a. m.—Devotional, Rev. John G. Beckwith.

10:15 a. m.—Report of committee on nominations.

10:30 a. m.—Report of the executive committee, William E. Pelham, chairman.

10:45 a. m.—"Teaching Through the Eye," Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

11:30 a. m.—"The Parent and the Child in the Sunday School," Rev. C. C. Burts.

12 m.—Open conference.

12:30 p. m.—Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday, March 29, 1905.

3 p. m.—Devotional, Rev. W. B. Oliver.

3:15 p. m.—"Pointers," Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

4 p. m.—Report of officers: (a) treasurer, Rev. W. I. Herbert; (b) superintendent primary department, Mrs. M. A. Carlisle; (c) superintendent home department, T. B. Anderson; (d) statistical secretary, J. Adger Smyth, Jr.

5 p. m.—Adjournment.

FOURTH SESSION.

Wednesday, March 29, 1905.

8 p. m.—Devotional, Rev. Walter I. Herbert.

8:30 p. m.—"A Model Sunday School," Rev. Wm. G. Neville, D. D., LL. D.

9:30 p. m.—Adjournment.

FIFTH SESSION.

Thursday, March 30, 1905.

10 a. m.—Devotional, Rev. W. E. Wilkins.

10:15 a. m.—"The Pastor and the Child," Rev. W. P. Witsell.

10:45 a. m.—"Reviews," Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

11:30 a. m.—"Our Needs," Rev. W. I. Herbert.

12 m.—Open conference and questions.

12:30 p. m.—Adjournment.

SIXTH SESSION.

Thursday, March 30, 1905.

3 p. m.—Devotional, Rev. T. H. Law, D. D.

3:15 p. m.—"Glimpses from the Field," Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner.

4 p. m.—"Instructional Sunday School Work in South Carolina and Its Importance," Rev. J. W. Shell.

4:30 p. m.—Election and appointment of delegates to the 11th international convention, Toronto, June 23-27.

5 p. m.—Adjournment.

SEVENTH SESSION.

Thursday, March 30, 1905.

8 p. m.—Devotional, Rev. J. P. Knox.

8:30 p. m.—"Christ and Childhood," Rev. O. Y. Bonner, D. D.

9:30 p. m.—Adjournment.

Palmetto Items.

It is thought that Alice Fuller, the white woman who was burned so badly last week, will die. The woman was discovered about five miles from Columbia, in a strip of woods enveloped in flames and as quickly as possible a farmer who happened to be passing rendered assistance. She was taken to the state house and given medical attention, but little hope is given for her recovery.

Mr. Robert G. Strothers, a conductor on the Southern Railway, met with a tragic death in Columbia in the Blanding street freight yards. Mr. Strothers was conductor on an extra freight train, coupling up to leave, when the accident occurred, and that there was no possibility of giving him assistance, and it is now believed that he was instantly killed.

J. T. Smith, Jr., a prominent young man of Williston and very popular, was foully murdered from ambush Friday night while riding horseback through a small section of wood near his home. His watch is missing and it is thought robbery was the motive. One charge caught him full in the face, both glancing upward.

The Mascot Real Estate Company is the name of a new business enterprise, which promises a great deal toward the development of Spartanburg. The following gentlemen compose the company: Mayor A. B. Calvert, Mr. J. P. Stevens and Mr. William A. Law of Philadelphia. The object of the company is the buying and selling and improving of real estate. Already they have invested about \$12,000 in town lots.

Charged With Bigamy.

Anderson, Special.—Deputy Sheriff Scott has brought back from Gaffney a white man by the name of Porter, who is wanted here on a charge of bigamy. Porter married a young woman at one of the cotton mills here some time ago, but left her when it was discovered that he had other wives. He is a shiftless character, and it is alleged that he has been married several times, going from one mill to another. He will be given a preliminary hearing this week.

STORMY CONDITIONS

Worse Troubles Confront Russians At Home

LABORING PEOPLE STILL RESTLESS

Labor Delegates Representing the Whole Industrial Population of St. Petersburg Issue Peremptory Demands Which the Government is Almost Certain Not to Grant.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Black clouds are again lowering over the industrial situation of Russia. The strike at Moscow has been resumed on a large scale, anarchy reigns in the Caucasus, and at St. Petersburg the measures which the government advanced to quiet discontent and restore good relations between masters and men appear to have failed, with the probability of causing the storm to break anew.

The labor delegates representing the whole of the industrial population of St. Petersburg, and who were elected to choose fifty members of the Schidloski reconciliation commission met again Thursday and reaffirmed the resolutions adopted the previous day, which threatened, in case the demands are not granted, not only to refuse to elect labor representatives to the commission, but to order a resumption of the general strike. These demands are for the release of imprisoned workmen and freedom from arrest, unhampered speech, full publicity of meetings of the commission, and the abolition of the censorship.

A practical ultimatum was delivered, calling for an answer today, and there is little expectation that the government will grant the conditions demanded. The strike already has assumed large proportions here, about 50,000 men being out. Among those who struck yesterday are the employees of the St. Petersburg shops of the Warsaw Railway. The strike has not yet extended to the trainmen, but the leaders may decide to order them out in order to paralyze one of the most important railroads in Russia.

New Burden on Railway.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—In a long dispatch from General Kuropatkin which was received here, the commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria gives details of various attacks by the Japanese during the last few days, and a dispatch from Mukden received at midnight, indicates a continuation of the artillery duel; but neither report throws any light upon the rumored intention of General Kuropatkin to withdraw northward, which has been the gossip of St. Petersburg for the past two days. A private dispatch received last night concludes with this significant sentence: "Within two weeks you may expect great events."

The Siberian Railway, which is being worked to its full capacity by purely military traffic, is about to have a further burden imposed upon it—namely, that of feeding the resident non-combatant population. The stocks of provisions in Siberia were not as large as usual at the beginning of the winter and are now run low. The government has been informed that provisions must be imported by the railroad or that the towns will be faced with famine within a fortnight. This will necessitate some delay in the forwarding of military supplies, which are sorely needed at the present moment.

No Tobacco Trust Investigation.

Washington, Special.—No action will be taken by the House at the time of the military resolution for an investigation of the "tobacco trust." Representative Smith, of Kentucky, who was delegated by the judiciary committee to consult the Attorney General on the subject, has found it impossible to arrange a satisfactory interview, and expressed the opinion that with the steel trust and Standard Oil investigation, the Department of Commerce and Labor will be running to its full capacity during the summer.

To Print Boll Weevil Literature.

Washington, Special.—The President sent to Congress an elaboration of an agricultural bulletin published a year ago, and containing the observations for 1904, relating to the boll weevil. It was sent to Congress in order to have it printed for general distribution in Texas, Louisiana and other cotton-growing States.

Exiled Negro Sues the City.

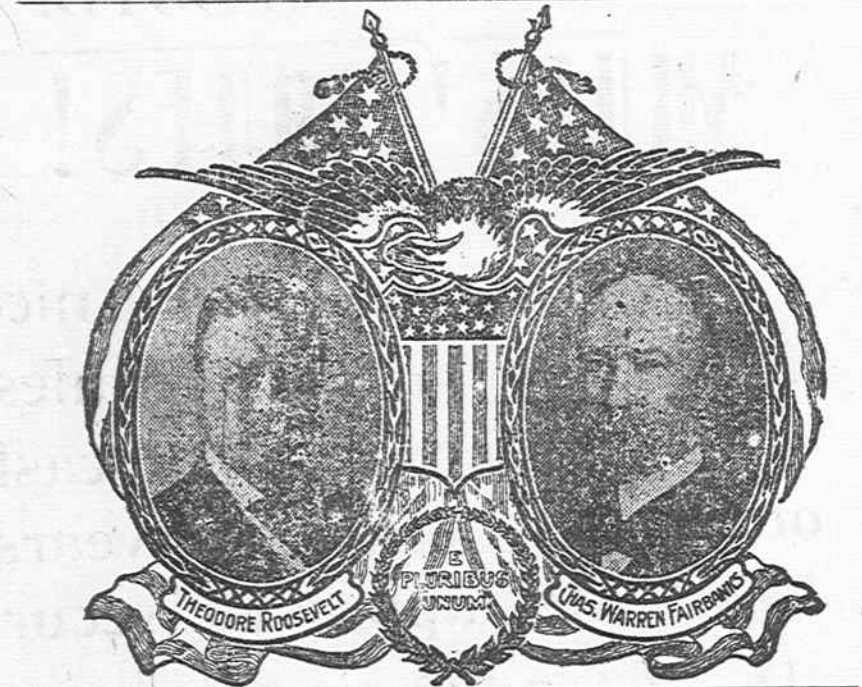
Lynchburg, Va., Special.—Suit was instituted in the clerk's office of the Federal Circuit Court here by Rev. Richard Jones, colored, against the city of Roanoke for \$30,000, and another against Mayor Cutchin and City Sergeant J. A. Manuel, who are sued as individuals and not as officials, for \$20,000. Jones is the colored Baptist preacher who was charged with preaching an inflammatory sermon in Roanoke shortly after the terrible assault a year ago on Mrs. Shields by a negro, and who was afterwards forced to flee from a mob, and has since been residing in Pennsylvania.

Suit to Oust Standard Oil Co.

Topeka, Kan., Special.—It developed that suit has been brought by Attorney General Coleman for the appointment of a receiver and to oust the Standard Oil Company from Kansas. It was at first erroneously stated that the action was simply against the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, operating auxiliary of the Standard in the West. The sheriff has served a summons on the Standard Oil Company's agent at Kansas City, Kansas.

Report Transmitted.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent to Congress a report on sugar cane experiments for 1903-1904, conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. The investigations were made chiefly in the State of Georgia. The report contains the result of experiments with fertilizers, character of the soil best adapted to the growth of cane, technical descriptions of operations for syrup factories, directions for sampling and preserving juices for an analysis, and kindred topics.



loved country." Saturday he left it for his fellow-citizens, who had honored him with a greater majority than ever before given, to judge whether or no he had redeemed that pledge.

The colonel of the Rough Riders has written of his crowded hour in Cuba. Now he showed his former comrades a crowded hour in Washington. They were waiting for him when he emerged from the White House—30 picked men under Governor Brodie. With the crack squadron A of the First Cavalry, United States Army, they formed his escort to the capitol. As they swung around the Treasury building into Pennsylvania avenue a division of the G. A. R., with General O. O. Howard and staff in the lead, which had been standing at salute, wheeled into the column, while the cavalymen checked their pace to accommodate the slower foot-steps of